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WHOLE NO. 2087.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. R. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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WANT TO VISIT

Application to Call at the Molokai
Settlement.

HEALTH BOARD GRANTS THEM

Reports on Fish and Beef-Fluke.
Kauai Physician—Hong Kong
and Yokohama.

At a meeting of the Board of Health
yesterday two Mormon (Salt Lake)
missionaries, were granted leave to
visit "their people" at Molokai.

Theo. Richards and H. Bingham, Jr.,
were voted permission to visit Molokai
in the interest of the Hawaiian Board
and the Y. M. C. A.

A native man present at the meeting
wished the privilege of visiting his
wife at the Settlement to consult on
care and disposition of family prop-
erty. The man comes from Hilo. Favor-
able action.

Fish market reports for one month
were presented by Kellipio. In four
weeks there have been inspected at the
local market 160,610 fish.

Usual returns were received from the
Kapiolani Maternity Home, Maui, Maui,
Koloa, Hilo and other hospitals. All
died and the usual money allowances
voted. There are some heavy bills
from Hilo, on account of the treatment
of New York First soldiers. It is ex-
pected payment will be made by the
United States Government, the money
to go into Government realizations
here and likely finally to reach the
Board of Health.

A license to practice medicine and
surgery was voted Dr. John S. Grace,
a native of New Zealand, graduated from
medical institutions of England. Recommen-
dations in this case included the
endorsement of Dr. F. Howard
Humphreys, of this city.

To fill a vacancy at the Hilo hospital
Miss Fitzgerald, of Agnew, Calif., a
member of the Methodist nursing sis-
terhood, has been employed.

Dr. Rokaku writes from Japan that
general health in the country is good,
that there are no epidemics at any of
the ports and that there is very little
sickness in the interior.

"A healthy winter season" is the re-
port from the Hawaiian medical in-
spector at Hongkong—remarked as a
cause for congratulation.

The agents now wish Dr. T. T.
French to be appointed Government
physician at Kilauea plantation, Kauai.
Dr. Parker, heretofore nominated for
this place, has changed his mind and
will not now come down from the
States. Dr. French has formerly been
in the employ of the Board of Health
and will likely again be commissioned.
There will be correspondence with Dr.
Hugus on the subject of division of the
present medical district.

From Dr. Monsarrat came reports
showing that fuke liver was most pre-
valent amongst bees from Kauai—100
per cent. Next comes Oahu, next Ha-
waii, then Maui, with fuke rare on Mo-
loka. During a month but one bee
has been condemned on account of
tuberculosis.

The appointment of C. Charlock as a
sanitary inspector, vice Mr. Rose, re-
signed, was confirmed.

Those who attended the meeting
were President Smith, Secretary Wil-
cox, Dr. Emerson, Dr. Wood, Geo. W.
Smith, Executive Officer Reynolds, D.
Kellipio.

The Proper Way.

Standing on the Merchant street side
of the Judd building day before yester-
day, Geo. R. Carter saw a Portuguese
hackerman across the way beating a
horse over the nose with the butt of a
whip. Mr. Carter walked over, stepped
into the hack and ordered the driver
to go to the police station. A fare was
asked for and given. At the station
Mr. Carter had the driver placed under
arrest and the charge of cruelty to an
animal was entered. The trial result-
ed in a fine of \$6. There were other
witnesses besides Mr. Carter, but it
was not necessary to call them.

A Shark in the Shallows.

There was big excitement yesterday
at the Smith street bridge over Nu-
anu stream, near St. Louis college. A
great crowd, composed of Japanese,
Chinese, natives, Portuguese and a few

boats, collected and remained about
for hours. The attraction was a shark
that had wandered up from the harbor
and that had been captured by Japa-
nese. The shark was about eight feet
long and made a terrific fight for its
liberty. The Japanese were delighted
with their prize.

Mr. Burnette in Charge.

Yesterday, a motion was made to ap-
point a receiver to take charge of the
books of accounts of Medeiros and
Decker, defendants in the bank-
ruptcy suit of H. W. Hyman et al vs.
Medeiros and Decker. Mr. Humphreys,
attorney for petitioner, presented to
the court a motion for the appointment
of P. H. Burnette. Mr. Robertson,
counsel for respondent, without wait-
ing any rights to contest the bank-
ruptcy proceedings, approved the no-
mination. The court stated that upon
presentation it would sign an order
appointing P. H. Burnette temporary
receiver, under bond of \$1000.

IN THREE WAYS

The British Army Tests in
the Use of Liquor.

Whiskey—Malt Drink—The Ab-
stainers—The Temperance
Men Proved the
Best of All.

The British army's late guide for
rations, issued during operations in the
field, recommended rum and lime juice
at the discretion of commanders and
upon recommendation of medical of-
ficers. The British ration table of
equivalents also prescribes that a pint
of porter is equal to a half gill of
spirits. But since these were issued
the British army has gathered the first
experimental evidence bearing upon
this military temperance question.
Three regiments were selected from
each of several brigades for tests at
different times, partly during maneu-
vers. In one every man was forbidden
to drink a drop while the test lasted;
in the second malt liquor only could be
purchased; in the third a sailor's ra-
tion of whiskey was given to each man.
The experiment was repeated in sev-
eral instances where forced marches
and other hard work was required. The
whisky drinkers showed more dash at
first, but generally in about four days
showed signs of lassitude and abnormal
fatigue. Those given malt liquor at
first displayed less dash at first, but
their endurance lasted somewhat longer.
The abstainers, however, are said
to have increased daily in alertness
and staying powers. As a result of
this experiment the British war de-
partment decided that in the recent
Soudan campaign not a single drop of
stimulant should be allowed in camp,
save for hospital use. The officers, in-
cluding even the generals, could no
longer enjoy their accustomed spirits,
wines and malt liquors at their mess
tables. There must have been some
very faces, especially among the Scotch
laddies, when the order was published
for all hands including even camp
followers, liquid refreshment was to
be limited to tea, oatmeal water or
lime juice and Nile water. Today it is
a great feather in the headgear of the
advocates of military total abstinence
that Lord Kitchener's recent victory
was won for him by an army of tee-
totalers, who made phenomenal forced
marches through the desert, under a
burning sun and in a climate famed for
its power to kill or prematurely age the
unaccustomed. Indeed, 'tis said that
never has there been a British cam-
paign occasioning so little sickness and
profiting by so much endurance.

AT NIGHT.

Money Order Service on the Mainland
Improved.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The fol-
lowing suggestion for general adoption
at the postoffices in all large cities was
given out at the Postoffice Department
today:

"It is now the practice at the large
post offices to close the money order
business about 5 o'clock in the even-
ing. The Department realizes that
many persons, particularly those whose
time is fully occupied during the day,
are thus prevented from obtaining
money orders, and it has sought for
some time past to remedy this incon-
venience. A plan recently adopted at
St. Louis has proved so successful that
it will be generally introduced by As-
sistant Postmaster General Heath, who
has suggested that inasmuch as a clerk
is on duty at the stamp window of the
larger post offices during a part of
every night, he may issue money orders
when applications are made therefor.
At present no arrangement is pro-
vided for the payment of orders, but if
the measure meets with the approval of
the public, doubtless a complete system
of issue and payment will be provided
for in the near future."

A CHURCH YEAR

Reports Read to Worshippers at
Central Union.

EFFECTIVE GROWTH IS SHOWN

Increase in Numbers—Returns
From Various Departments.
Mission Work.

The annual business meeting of the
Central Union Church was held last
evening in the church parlors. The
time was devoted to the reading of re-
ports from the various departments of
the church, which showed the orga-
nization to be growing in numbers,
reaching out in its work and to be in
sound financial condition.

The report of W. W. Hall, church
clerk, shows that on January 1, 1898,
there was a membership of 543, while
on January 1, 1899, there were 574
members, a net gain of 31. The at-
tendance at communion services dur-
ing the year has been larger than dur-
ing any previous year.

The report of Wm. Atwater, treas-
urer of the church, was of interest, in
that it showed a good financial foot-
ing. The receipts for the year ending
Dec. 31, 1898, were \$5,213.69. The dis-
bursements were \$5,062.63, leaving a
balance on hand of \$151.06.

The report of J. B. Atherton, in ac-
count with the trustees of Central
Union Church, shows cash on hand
for the new year, \$1023.68. The esti-
mate of expenses for 1899 is \$8,303.

The attendance at Sunday school has
been large, the average number pres-
ent being 358. After meeting heavy ex-
penses there is still a balance on hand
of the treasury of \$185.89.

The total membership of the Y. P.
S. C. E. is 88. Assets from collections
for the year are \$133.85. There has
been paid out for Chinese work \$76,
for Hawaiian Mission Work \$25, and
for Society expenses \$15.50, leaving a
balance of \$17.35. This organization
has during the past year done great
work for thousands of soldiers, having
visited, fed and cared for men going
through to Manila, for the soldiers in
camp and for the sick in the hospitals.

The Ladies Society reported a suc-
cessful and active year, having worked
extensively among the children at Ka-
walahao Seminary and in other insti-
tutions. The expenses in publishing a
cook book, the receipts from which
were to form a fund for church fur-
nishings, have been met, and a balance
is left of \$28.85.

Mrs. C. M. Hyde, President of the
Woman's Board of Missions, submitted
an extensive report of the work done
in that field during the year. Much
good is being accomplished among
Chinese women by Miss Mabel Suter,
who has been engaged by the Board
and devotes her entire time to work
among those women.

The Palama Chapel report of Hiram
Bingham, Jr., was an interesting pro-
duction, portraying the results of mis-
sion work among the Hawaiians and
other nationalities in Palama. Boys'
Brigades have been organized, in which
the boys take much interest and train
well. Two girls' clubs are now in ex-
istence there and are very successful.

Owing to the lateness of the hour all
of the reports were not read, but, on
motion of Mr. Hall, the remainder will
be submitted next Wednesday evening.

Following the business meeting,
there was a social time, during which
coffee and cake was served. One of the
most pleasing features of the evening
was the singing of four little girls from
Kawalahao Seminary. The children
have been well trained and their song
so pleased the audience that an encore
was called for to which they responded.

Crazy Pake.

An insane Chinaman about 25 years
of age was found down by the King
street bridge last night. The man had
been singing, shouting and praying in
Chinese fashion all evening, when he
was captured about 11:30 and brought
to the station house. The police were
unable to learn his name.

Road Route Question.

There is likely to be quite a dispute
before the route and the grades on the
new Waiwala road are settled finally.
It has been proposed to take the road

mauka, thus depriving of frontage
some of the Jacobson property upon
which Gear, Lansing & Co. have an
option. Frontage would be given, how-
ever, to land owned by Bruce Cart-
wright and Cecil Brown. The only
public interest in the matter is con-
cerning the length of the road and the
grades. Any change that may be
made will not touch the Gear, Lansing
& Co., Kaimuki tract.

Wedding and Feast.

There was a large gathering at the
Roman Catholic Cathedral last even-
ing for the wedding of Chas. Rose and
Miss Rose Senna. The large auditori-
um was especially decorated for the
occasion. The young people were given
a reception at the home of Mr. Chas.
Hopkins in Palama. Mr. and Mrs. Rose
enter upon their married life with the
best wishes of hosts of friends to whom
both have endeared themselves. Mr.
Rose is a rising young Hawaiian oc-
cupying a responsible position in the
city.

TO CURE CANCER

Prescription Recommend-
ed By an Eminent Man.

Experiments With a New Treat-
ment—Reported By the London
Lancet—The Effects.

(The following is published on the re-
quest of a lady for many years a
subscriber to the Advertiser.)

The London Lancet gives some par-
ticulars of investigations at Queen's
Hospital, Birmingham, by Dr. John
Clay, touching a new method of treat-
ing cancer. A study of the pathology
of cancer led him to the opinion that
a carbohydrate of some kind might
prove beneficial, and for several reas-
ons he decided that Chian turpentine
might prove the most suitable.
Mr. Clay reports several cases in which
remarkable benefit evidently resulted,
with every prospect of permanent cure.
The new remedy was administered in
pills as follows: Chian turpentine, six
grains; flowers of sulphur, four grains;
to be made into two pills, to be taken
every four hours. In a case where the
turpentine could not be digested in
pills, it was made into an emulsion.
An ethereal solution of Chian turpen-
tine was prepared by dissolving one
ounce of the turpentine in two ounces
of pure sulphuric ether (anaesthetic).
Of this solution, ½ oz.; solution of
traganth, 4 oz.; syrup, 1 oz.; flowers
of sulphur, 40 grains; water, 16 oz.; 1
oz. three times daily. The maximum
dose of the Chian turpentine which can
be safely and continuously given is
twenty-five grains daily. It is advis-
able to discontinue the remedy for a
few days after ten or twelve weeks' constant administration, and then to
resume it as before.

Commenting on the efforts of the
new medicine, Dr. Clay says: "The
turpentine appears to act upon the
periphery of the growth with great
vigor, causing the speedy disappearance
of what is usually termed the
cancerous infiltration, and thereby ar-
resting the further development of the
tumor. It produces equally efficient re-
sults on the whole mass, seemingly
destroying its vitality, but more slowly.
It appears to dissolve all the can-
cer cells, leaving the vessel to become
suddenly atrophied, and the firmer
structures gradually to gain a com-
paratively normal condition. It is a
most efficient abodyne, causing an en-
tire cessation of pain in a few days,
and far more effectually than any se-
dative I have ever given. In the cases
I have described no sedative was em-
ployed in any instance, although in
some cases where great pain had ex-
isted previously to commencing the
treatment, large doses had been given.
Whether this arrest of pain arises from
the death of the tumor, or is due to
there being no longer irritation of the
sensitive nerves (in consequence of ten-
sion being withdrawn by the removal
of the cells), the fact is the same."

Ladies' Society.

These were the officers elected yester-
day forenoon at the annual meeting
of the Ladies' Society of the Central
Union Church:

President, Mrs. F. J. Lowrey; vice-
president, Mrs. C. D. Damon; secre-
tary, Mrs. F. W. McChesney. The af-
fairs of the society are in good con-
dition. There is a large amount of work
ahead for the coming year.

THE YOUNG MEN

Highest Test of True Greatness
of a Nation.

APPEAL IN BEHALF Y. M. C. A.

Many Beneficial Sides of Associa-
tion and Its Work—Religious
and Intellectual.

(By G. N. Biers, Dayton, Ohio.)

"The highest test of a nation's great-
ness is not the census, nor the size of
its cities, but the kind of men it pro-
duces."

Intensely commercial and material-
istic spirit of the age is not friendly to
this and other kindred truths.
The century now closing has been
characterized chiefly by the study and
use of physical forces, and the develop-
ment of material resources.

Our Savior and Master calls a halt
in this mad chase after material
wealth, and reminds us that "A man's
life consisteth not in the abundance of
the things which he possesseth."—
(Luke, 12-15.)

Manhood is more valuable than
money.
Our young men are our most valu-
able possessions.

1. Commercially. Measured by their
earning power, the young men of a
community represent a value in excess
of all other investments of capital com-
bined.

2. Socially. Their ranks contain the
men who are going to be leaders in
thought, literature, legislation and cul-
ture; they will determine the social
status of the community.

3. Politically. The destiny of any
nation at any given time depends upon
the opinions of its young men.

4. Spiritually. Every form of Chris-
tian endeavor finds its most zealous
and efficient supporters and promoters
among the young men.
If these things be true, the training
and development of our young men is
a work of prime importance and ap-
peals to every patriotic citizen.

The Young Men's Christian Associa-
tion is especially worthy of support
because experience has demonstrated
its splendid adaptability to meet the
needs of all classes of men.
1. In body-building. The importance
of this is apparent, since the body is
the hull of the vessel, and the safety
of the cargo depends largely upon its
staunchness.

2. Ministering to their social needs.
Vastly important because of the rela-
tion to society, and because most ac-
cruative and destructive temptations
come to young men along social lines.
3. Ministering to their political needs,
by instructing them in the duties and
responsibilities of citizenship, as well
as in its privileges. Our chief political
need, especially in our base-ridden
cities, is a large body of independent,
intelligent and conscientious voters.

4. Ministering to their intellectual
needs. Thousands of men handicapped
by ignorance, lack of skill and manual
training, sink down into hopeless pov-
erty and become a menace to the peace
and safety of society. The educational
department of the Association minis-
ters most helpfully and efficiently to all
such. Tremendous possibilities open
up before us along this line.

5. Ministering to their spiritual
needs, by means of Bible training
classes, in which men acquire a knowl-
edge of the Bible, which is the sword
of the Spirit, and skill in its use or-
ganizes these trained young men and
sends them out into society to combat
forces of evil.

Israel was granted delivery from the
Syrian army by 232 young men, of
whom it is recorded, "They slew every
one his man."—(1 Kings, 20:30). So
modern society can be delivered from
the worse than Syrian armies, which
have it in their grip, by the presence
and personal work of Spirit-taught,
Spirit-filled young men, who recognize
their calling as the "salt of the earth."

The Young Men's Christian Associa-
tion is entitled to the hearty support
of all Christian business men, because
1. It affords such splendid opportu-
nities for investing money in manhood
—the best investment they can make.
2. It offers a practical method for
sharing profits with one's employees.
3. It offers unequalled opportunities
for personal Christian work in winning
men to Jesus Christ.

I would not for all the world have
taken out of my life and experience the
peculiar and rich blessings which twenty-
five years of membership in the
Young Men's Christian Association has
brought me, and which otherwise
would not have been mine.

Everything is progressing satisfac-
torily in the arrangements for the re-
union of the First Regiment of the Na-
tional Guard on Tuesday evening next.
Comedian Post will be one of the en-
tertainers.

A TRUST FIGHT

Big Battle of Sugar Factors
Wages in Chicago.

LIGHTNING CHANCES ARE MADE

Arbuckles and Doeckers—Clever
Maneuvering—Best Sugar
Now Figures.

Chicago has become the chief battleground in the contest between the sugar trust and the Arbuckles and the Doeckers, its powerful rivals.

Recently the price of "outside sugar" was cut 1/2 of a cent below trust price, reaching almost the lowest quotation on record. The drop was accompanied by developments that showed the existence of a little trust among wholesale grocers to support the big trust, and also that a new Richmond was in the field in the shape of a best sugar supply. The trust was not ready to meet its rivals' prices, but it expected to do so.

The circumstances leading up to the cut are these: Arbuckle Bros. and the Doeckers own sugar refineries on the Atlantic seaboard that have a daily capacity of 5000 and 3500 barrels respectively. Both plants were started less than six months ago and both invaded Chicago with their goods early in the fall.

The trust was ready for them. In September, seeing that rival goods were to be offered, its representatives visited the jobbing trade and suggested that a contract be signed by which any amount of sugar, up to a stated quantity, might be purchased by the jobber at a given price, and that a low one. This was to cut the ground from under the trust's rivals, but it was made only to its factors.

The latter are all the wholesale grocers except two or three, whose arrangement with the trust provides for a rebate of from 1/2 to 1-16 from the list price, to be made periodically.

The Arbuckles and Doeckers, when they entered the Chicago market, made a cut in prices. It did not bring the expected increase in sales, as the jobbers were able under their contracts to draw on the trust for sugar at the same prices. The contracts began expiring a short time ago. Before the date was reached the trust's representatives visited the factors and extended the agreement. When the Arbuckles and Doeckers found this out they announced a cut to 5.20 cents and coupled with it the notice that they would do business direct with the retail trade. They followed it up with a further cut to 5.15 cents—a full 1/2 of a cent below the trust price.

The local houses of the Arbuckles and Doeckers were bombarded with business. Salesmen for the jobbers and wholesalers came into report that the market was taken away from the trust; that all the retailers in Chicago were dealing with the opposition. No attempt was made to meet the price, but there was possibly a reason for this. A meeting of the sugar committee was called in the Commercial Exchange.

One year ago the difference between the prices of raw and refined sugars was about \$1.25. Lately it was 34 cents, or nearly \$3 per barrel. If the sugar trust's output is 10,000 barrels a day, a little figuring will give a fair approximate idea of the vast sum the fight has cost.

Within the last month fifteen carloads of beet sugar have arrived in Chicago, the first to reach the market. This sugar was sold below the trust price, and it is said arrangements are making to handle an output of half a dozen factories built and building in near-by States. All these features create a situation which well-informed men in the trade say point to the conclusion that the war will be fought out to the bitter end.

TREATY TERMS.

Authentic Synopsis Sent From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 24.—Following is a synopsis of the treaty, which is generally accepted as authentic:

Article I renounces Spain's sovereignty over Cuba.

Article II cedes Porto Rico, Guam and the Ladronez to the United States.

Article III cedes the Philippines, the United States to pay \$20,000,000 in three months after ratification of the treaty, which is to be ratified in six months, or sooner if possible.

Article IV gives Spain the same commercial privileges in the Philippines as the United States shall have.

Article V—The United States agrees to transport to Spain the Spanish soldiers in the Philippines and Guam and their arms.

Article VI—Spain and United States agree to liberate all prisoners of war and those imprisoned for political offenses arising from the war.

Article VII—Spain and the United States mutually renounce all claim for national or private indemnity.

Article VIII—Spain yields all crown lands, fortifications and buildings on the conquered islands.

The other articles arrange for citizenship, the observance of religion, the performance of justice under the new order of affairs.

TRANSPORT FLEET.

WASHINGTON, December 28.—As soon as the emergency fund of \$5,000,000, which is carried by the deficiency

bill, is available, the first step of the war administration will be to add to the fleet of transports in the Pacific ocean and to make such alterations in those now under its control that there may be no further hiring of British ships for carrying supplies and holding them. This is the prime purpose of the fund, and as soon as it is in hand it is expected there will be at least three ships added to the Pacific fleet and refrigerating plants placed in most of these and the ones now owned.

RAILS FOR RUSSIA.

WASHINGTON, December 24.—Embassador Hitchcock at St. Petersburg cabled the Secretary of State today that he has been officially notified that a contract for 80,000 tons of rails for the Eastern Chinese Railroad has been awarded to the Pennsylvania and Maryland Company.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE PARTIAL ECLIPSE

Careful Record Made in Town.
Punahou Telescope.

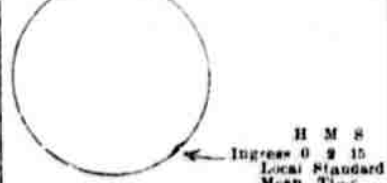
(From Thursday's Daily.)

Professor W. D. Alexander certifies to the following diagramed observation of the partial eclipse of the sun yesterday, noted by Frank S. Dodge and Walter E. Wall:

Ingress	H	M	S	Greenwich Mean Time Estimated after Clearing up of Sky.
10	32	15		

Egress	H	M	S	Greenwich Mean Time
11	11	50		

Interval	H	M	S	Local Standard Time
0	39	35		



Apparent Magnitude of greatest obscuration.

Observations of the eclipse were made at Oahu college by Professor Ingalls.

The five and a half inch telescope, which has recently been fitted with an equatorial mounting, was so arranged that many persons could simultaneously watch the eclipse.

A large black diaphragm having a circular hole in its center, was thrust over the larger end of the telescope, at right angles to the long axis of the instrument. By this means the eye-end of the instrument and its immediate neighborhood was shielded from the direct rays of the sun. Then a white screen was arranged at right angles to the long axis of the telescope about a foot from the eyepiece. This screen received the image of the sun with the moon encroaching upon its disc. By this means as many as could crowd into the dome of the observatory were able to watch the phenomenon. Several large sun spots were discovered near the center of the sun.

A good many citizens and pupils of a number of the public and private schools watched the eclipse.

AUTO-TRUCK ENTERPRISE.

Heavily Capitalized Company Incorporated at New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The Herald says: The New York Auto-Truck Company, with a capital of \$1,000,000 has been incorporated. With this capital it is proposed to place in the streets here auto-trucks, operated by compressed air. The only persons whose names are made public in connection with this scheme are James H. Hoadley and Henry E. Knight. Hoadley is president of the Compressed Air Power Company. Hoadley and Knight combined their interests in compressed air motors some years ago, and William C. Whitney became interested in their company.

FOR GERMAN WARSHIPS.

The German ship Artemis has arrived at Port Townsend from Hamburg and she will take away one of the most remarkable cargoes that ever left the Pacific Coast. She will carry 1,000,000 feet of lumber, every piece of which is to be selected and absolutely flawless. Not a knot or a crack will pass muster, and some of the timber will be sixty feet in length. The lumber is to be used for the decks and interior of German men-of-war.

OLAA TAX CASE

A Dispute Over an Appraisal of Land.

A DIFFERENCE ON VALUATION

Appeal From a Tax Board of Hawaii—Dr. N. Russell a Party. A Test Matter.

A defendant's brief was filed yesterday in the appeal from assessment of coffee lands of Dr. N. Russell, et al., vs. H. C. Austin, tax assessor.

The plaintiffs are cultivators of coffee upon lands owned by them at Oiaa, island of Hawaii, and made their several returns to the assessor on the value of such lands.

The assessor, deeming that the values had been placed below the unimproved market value thereof, raised them to a higher figure than set forth in the returns.

The plaintiffs appealed to the board of tax appeals and evidence of the market value of the several parcels of land was presented by both parties. The Tax Appeal Board rendered its decision, and in each case made a reduction from the value assessed by the Assessor, but decided upon higher valuations than those returned by the respective taxpayers.

It appears from the evidence that the Assessor assessed the several parcels of land at a valuation which he deemed to be the fair, unimproved market value of the same. The plaintiffs claimed that the enhanced value of the land, if any, was due to the crops and coffee cultivation, together with the buildings and improvements placed upon the land by them in their prosecution of the coffee industry, and, as by statute, Chapter 58, Laws 1892, "all coffee trees and rambie plants, and all coffee and rambie produced in this country; and all mills, machinery, etc., used exclusively in the care, cultivation or preparation of coffee or rambie for market shall be and are exempt from all taxes and import duties," and as the enhanced market value of the land was due to the coffee cultivation and incidental improvements, and that the additional assessment was, practically, a tax upon the coffee trees, mills, etc., and was illegal.

It is contended on behalf of the defendant that the market value of unimproved land, (of a similar quality), would afford a measure of value and that this land having become of higher value because of the cultivation of coffee in the locality, does not exempt the owners of such land from paying taxes upon such higher value.

The evidence shows that the assessments made by the Assessor in these cases were even lower than the market value of similar lands in that neighborhood which had no improvements upon them.

The brief is signed by Wm. O. Smith, Attorney General, for defendant.

SOME FEATURE DAYS.

The following as a partial or incomplete feature schedule for the proposed exposition has been furnished to the Advertiser for publication:

- * SUGAR DAY.
- * COFFEE DAY.
- * RICE DAY.
- * TARO DAY.
- * MUSIC DAY.
- * ART DAY.
- * DRAMA DAY.
- * CHURCH DAY.
- * SCHOOL DAY.
- * MANUFACTURERS' DAY.
- * NEW ENGLAND DAY.
- * CALIFORNIA DAY.
- * VARIOUS STATE DAYS.
- * NATIONAL DAYS.
- * VARIOUS ISLAND DAYS.
- * SECRET SOCIETY DAYS.
- * FLOWER DAY.
- * FERN DAY.
- * PALM DAY.
- * FRUIT DAY.
- * ARMY DAY.
- * NAVY DAY.
- * LADIES' DAY.

It is added to this brief list the suggestion that it could be considerably extended and that were proper effort made each feature day would attract full attendance.

Had Eight Tins.

Deputy Marshal Chas. Chillingworth last night made another capture of man and opium. This time the victim landed was a Pake. Chillingworth knew the Chinaman was a dealer and was on the lookout for a chance to make a haul. The game was bagged on the King street bridge. The Pake put up quite a fight. Chillingworth had to down the prisoner and tie his arms.

"I take pleasure in recommending Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy to all who suffer from pains in the stomach," says Mr. Milt McKinley, editor of the Rawson (Ohio) Herald. "Until I used this remedy it was, at times, impossible for me to be in my office, owing to attacks lasting from one to two days. By taking it as soon as the first symptoms of the attack are felt, I no longer suffer this unpleasant sickness." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

JUST RECEIVED
Per Bark ALBERT
STRONG
Young : Mules.
EXTRA LARGE.

Just what is required for Plantation Work.

S HUM AN'S CARRIAGE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY.
ISLAND ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. FORT STREET, ABOVE CLUB STABLES.

WANTED! Everybody to call and examine our new and superb line of
GENTS' SLIPPERS.
STYLISH AND UP TO DATE!
JUST THE THING FOR CHRISTMAS!
Tan Seal Skin, Toilet,
Black and Russet Romeos,
Russet Kid, Toilet,
Black Seal Skin, Toilet,
Box Calf, Toilet,
Glazed Kid, Toilet,
Russet Calf, Toilet.
EASE, COMFORT AND DURABILITY, ALL COMBINED IN ONE.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.,
Sign of the Big Shoe.
FORT STREET.

"UNION" GASOLINE ENGINE.

THE UNION GASOLINE ENGINE CO.,
Build Gas and Gasoline Engines for both marine and stationary service.
Hundreds of "UNION" Engines are in daily use at all kinds of work.
"UNION" Engines are the simplest and most economical form of power.
Send for catalogue, stating service and horse power wanted.
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Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.
POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for
Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SAITS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.
All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.
For further particulars apply to
DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager. Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

Vapo-Resolene Cures while you Sleep
Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

Cresolene when vaporized in the dark room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preserving the system of consumption diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, H. I. Agents.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

- MERIT JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.
- EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.
- CITY JEWEL RANGE.
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.
- WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MODERN JEWEL STOVE.
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.
HONOLULU.

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
Blood Mixture
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face, Cures Scrofula, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS
From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 25c. and in cases containing six times the quantity, 15c. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. PROPRIETORS: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

Metropolitan Meat Company
NO. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.
NAVY CONTRACTORS.
G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.
Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

A SUBSIDY LOOK

Officially Viewing a Railway Extension.

FROM WAILUA TO KAHUKU

Line in Every Way Satisfactory.

Bridge at Wailua—Some Historical Notes.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Everything being in readiness, Government inspection of the latest extension of the line of the Oahu Railway and Land Company was invited on Monday and the necessary official trip made yesterday. The party leaving yesterday morning included: Henry E. Cooper, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Surveyor General W. D. Alexander for the Government. Mr. F. S. Dodge, chief engineer for the Honolulu Rapid Transit Company was also of this delegation, with Mr. W. E. Rowell, Superintendent of Public Works. For the Railway there were in the party Mr. B. P. Dillingham, General Manager, Mr. Mark P. Robinson, of the Board of Directors, Mr. C. H. Kluegel, chief engineer in the construction department of the company. Mr. Russell, an electrical expert who is doing work for some of the big plantations, was a guest. The trip from town to the terminus at Kahuku and return was made in the beautiful special or private car Pearl. Lunches were carried along and served at the proper time.

The purpose of this inspection by the Government representatives, with railway men present is to pass upon the claim for subsidy. The subsidy, per mile, has been voted by the legislature. It was provided early in the history of the railway as encouragement to the enterprise. Payment of the amount earned is conditioned upon provision of satisfactory transit facilities over a properly equipped line with good, modern road bed. It may be stated at this stage that the judgment of all concerned that the subsidy provided under the act has been earned in the making of the extension from Wailua to Kahuku, a distance of fifteen and a half miles. Up to date there has not been a dispute in this field. The railway people have always built well, doing even better in each instance than the specifications require.

A trip in a private car over any railway line is bound to be a delight to a greater or less degree. The ride of yesterday was a treat in its way. Particular interest attached to the run from Wailua to the terminus. This was made fast one way and slow the other for the purpose of inspection in the latter instance and test of track and rolling stock in the second. Everything was entirely satisfactory.

Easily the chief feature of the line on the extension is the splendid bridge that spans the treacherous Wailua gulch. It is a fact in engineering creditable to the men who desired it and is a strong showing of willingness on the part of the Company to expend money when safety is in question. The road at this place makes a curve inland or mauka that amounts practically to a detour. At the beach there are quicksands that forbid the use of pines, so the foundations are placed above and are solid seemingly for all time. The lower works of the bridge are so built that it would appear they must withstand the most violent attack of flood. It is about half a year ago that floods carried away the wagon bridge that spanned the gulch and stream a considerable distance from the quicksands. That bridge had been planned to resist a stream but the heavy debris coming down carried the structure out to sea and little if any of it was recovered. Some of the pieces floated over to the Island of Kauai.

The scenic beauties of the Oahu railway to Wailua and even to Wailua, are well known. It was only during last year that the extension was made from Wailua to Wailua. During the final quarter of 1898 and a few days of the new year the road was completed to the present ending. From Wailua to Kahuku plantation the line skirts quite closely to the sea until well into the Kahuku cane lands. The view all the time is most inviting and the breeze from the sea pleasant and invigorating. The sweep for the eye on the lee side of the Island is a grand one. There is local interest along the extension. For instance it was at Wailua, in 1792 that Lieut. Hergest and Mr. Gooch, an astronomer, were killed by natives. In 1818 James Hume, who came to Honolulu from Boston in 1818 as master of the brig Borgeaux Packet, made two or three

trips of the Island of Oahu. In an account of one of these trips he had this to say of the Wailua locality, now traversed by the railway:

"Friday, Feb. 13.—At dark arrived at Wailua and was sent for by the head chief of the place and treated with fish and poi, and was accommodated with lodging in his own house. (The accommodation will be quite different at Wailua now, with Col. Lauka in charge of a new modern tropical hotel.)

"Saturday, Feb. 14.—Pleasant and clear. After refreshments we took leave of our new friends, traveled along the sea coast and at noon arrived at Wailua, where we stopped for the remainder of the day to rest and refresh ourselves. We were here treated with a hog, some dogs and potatoes. We took lodging here, but seas were too plentiful for sleep.

"Sunday, Feb. 15.—Pleasant in the morning. Walked around the valley of Wailua and visited the most remarkable places, some of them were caves in the rocks and one place was the spot where the missionaries were killed. (This is an error, referring to Lieut. Hergest and Mr. Gooch.) At 10 a. m. we took leave of Wailua and continued our journey as far as (7) Ipirua, where we arrived before night, and found the natives very poor, but they, however, brought two roasted dogs and some potatoes and we put up for the night."

All of which is quite different now. The burial caves in Wailua gulch are still of great interest and have been diligently searched.

THE NEW POLICY

Porto Rico and Hawaii in the Future Reele.

Nothing Said of Cuba—Philippines and the Open Door—Work Cut Out For United States.

WASHINGTON, December 26.—A prominent member of McKinley's Cabinet has outlined the policy to be adopted by the Administration towards the Philippines.

Presupposing the peace treaty between Spain and the United States is promptly ratified by the Senate, to which body it will be sent January 4th, the President and his advisers have decided:

First—While the products of Porto Rico and Hawaii are to come in free, the products of the Philippines must pay the Dingley tariff duty. We are to trade with them on the same basis as the rest of the world.

Second—the "open-door" policy will not affect customs due between the United States and the Philippine Islands. To make them self-supporting the Philippine tariff schedule will require this country to pay its share of customs duties.

Third—The United States is to take the Philippines under its care; to teach them the principles of republican institutions, and to teach them love for liberty and free institutions.

Fourth—To teach them the knowledge of self-government and, while military rule must be maintained until other laws are made, to place the island government on a self-sustaining basis.

In the Consul's Hands.

The money of the man Burke, who committed suicide by jumping from the deck of the Claudine at Kaula last week, has been placed in the keeping of United States Consul General Haywood. Everything that was mentioned by the demented young fellow is accounted for fully. It is now supposed that when Burke spoke of giving \$5,000 to "Mr. McDonald," an official of the San Francisco paying company was meant. Though it will be impossible to hold a regular coroner's inquest, unless the body is washed ashore on Hawaii, Marshal Brown has decided that there shall be a full inquiry with the view of having all the facts of the remarkable case made of record.

Fronts Are Shown.

A very fair idea may now be had of what will be the permanent appearance of the new block of the Judd Building Co., Ltd., at the corner of Fort and Merchant streets. All the scaffolding has been removed. The fence is down on the Fort street side and will disappear today from the Merchant street side. With the exception that the windows and doors are yet to come, the structure is practically complete and unless there are transportation disappointments, will be ready for occupancy next month, as promised. The building seems to improve on acquaintance. Daily hundreds of citizens pause to look at it and all are loud in praises of its beauty and the general plan of arrangement throughout.

If it continues to appear that there is no other recourse, the Chinese here interested in the habous corpus decisions, will appeal to Washington. It is the plan to send A. G. M. Robertson as attorney before the Supreme Court of the United States.

TOO MUCH TRADE

Business Trouble Results From Extensive Trade.

MAKING TROUSERS AT LOSS

Medeiros & Decker—Creditors and Debtors—Patronage of First New York—The Blow.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The first Honolulu business failure of the year went on record yesterday. Strangely enough it was due directly to causes that have been of great and pronounced benefit to many tradesmen of the city—the visit of the First New York Regiment, U. S. V., which was stationed here several months. The boys have trousers in their possession and failed to pay the island tailor bill for the same. The trousers are of white duck and cannot be worn till the middle of next summer.

Hyman Bros., the Queen street wholesalers and rice factors, have petitioned to have the tailoring and furnishing goods firm of Medeiros & Decker, Lincoln Block, King street, thrown into involuntary bankruptcy. Judge Stanley signed an order yesterday and there will be a hearing in ten days or so. The business is the property of Mr. Decker, he having purchased the Medeiros interest in November last.

On Monday of this week Mr. Decker, feeling that he was in deep water in a business way, called a meeting of his creditors. The session was held at the law offices of Humphreys & Gear. A full statement was made and there was an examination of accounts. On consultation of the creditors a committee consisting of Messrs. Schmidt, Schweitzer and Cohn was appointed to look over the store and to investigate the book assets. Adjournment was then taken to yesterday morning, with it is said, the general feeling that Mr. Decker would be able to go ahead regardless of nice white trousers for New Yorkers if he was given some leeway.

At the second convention of the creditors it was reported that the liabilities were \$3,900 and the assets \$5,200. Some of the merchants were inclined to favor the plea of Mr. Decker that he be given time and be allowed to secure a better business location and try and work his way out. He says his present place is very much out of the way since the soldiers departed. However, the suit was instituted for \$860, the balance due Hyman Bros., and the matter acted upon at once. Soon there was a policeman in charge and the place will be in the custody of Marshal Brown till a settlement is effected to the satisfaction of all claimants so far as the assets are capable of giving satisfaction. Mr. Decker says that at least three of his creditors were willing to permit him to try to avoid the bankruptcy.

Mr. Decker, in an interview yesterday, told an interesting story of his undoing by the gallant First from the Empire State. He made for the command altogether 2,000 pairs of trousers, using for the purpose 6,000 yards of ducking and the necessary buckles, muslin and buttons. The price was \$1 a pair. Pay was received for 1,200 pairs of the requisites. "I had a guarantee," says Mr. Decker, "that was good enough for the average business man. The men individually owe me nothing. My claims all run to the commanding officers of the companies. Each captain, or where there was no captain in charge, a first or second lieutenant, engaged to see that I was paid in full. Captains Sague of K and Pickett of E, were able to get my money for me. None of the others did what they said they would, though I have nothing to say against their honesty or intent. The men incurred many debts about town and by the time my turn came their pay was all gone in a good many cases. Then it was a matter of 'till next pay day.' Well, five of the companies went away without having any 'next pay day.' They left on the 10th of the month and pay day was a week or so off. I am firmly of the belief that I will get all of this money, or rather that my creditors will get it, for the very last thing each commanding officer of a company said to me was that he would make the collections as he had promised and that the money would be forwarded by New York draft. I shall expect the drafts soon after the regiment is mustered out. I was fooled in one thing. I had it on the authority of the Colonel himself that the Regiment would be here till May next. That would have been a great thing for me. I was in line for making money out of the command. Col. Barber spoke with sympathy for me when he was leaving and said he had really expected to be here till spring, explaining that it had been thought it would be dangerous to take the men from this warm climate to the winter weather of New York. But he and the rest of them wanted to get away and that's none of my business. I'm sorry this thing has happened, but I will settle up all right and if any more soldiers come along I will be on hand to make clothes for them. The trousers I made for the New York boys will be worn there this coming summer and will set the style. That's what they told me."

Mr. Decker is very well known in Honolulu and all over the islands for that matter. He has been a resident of the country for twenty-three years and this is his first experience of the sort. He has the reputation of being a keen business man and one of first class "hustling" abilities. He has a large family and cheerily remarks that he will doubtless be able to support its members. Mr. Decker has many old and firm friends who will be sorry to learn that he is in business trouble and who will assist him in tiding over the difficulty, with confidence that he will do the correct thing in this affair and get on his feet again.



JOSEPH HODGES CHOATE.

Mr. Choate, who has been prominently mentioned as the next ambassador to England, is the leader of the New York bar and an orator and wit of national reputation. He is in his 67th year and is a native of Salem, Mass.

Assessment and Taxes. It is during this month that assessment returns must be made by property holders. The law requires that all valuations be listed during January. The owner who fails to fill out and send in the blanks distributed here by Mr. Shaw will have his property listed in the discretion of the assessor and can have no appeal to the valuation tribunals.

In January, February and March, the personal taxes must be paid. The total is \$5. If this is not turned in by the last day of March, a penalty of 10 per cent is imposed and must be collected. Assessor Shaw is making special effort this time to inform citizens on the regulations and prompt response to his work will avoid much trouble that otherwise might arise in the future.

Liked the Landlord.

In writing from the Volcano House to a Brooklyn, N. Y., paper, Ralph H. Slesinger, on behalf of the two First New York companies that had a trip to Hawaii, speaks in the highest terms of the manner in which the boys and all other guests as well, were treated by Mr. and Mrs. P. Waldron at the Volcano House. It is stated that Mr. Waldron readily made every necessary provision for the comfort and entertainment of all and that he gave them volumes of information on old Kilauea and presented them with pictures of the volcano and of the hotel. Slesinger sends a good account to the Brooklyn paper, with not an error in the entire column. It was agreed by the New York boys that the trip to the volcano was the pleasantest incident in their travels during their absence from home.

A Loss and a Find.

L. L. La Pierre, the Board of Health agent, was badly "rattled" for a few hours yesterday. L. L. is a member of several secret and fraternal orders, but probably places his G. A. R. enlistment at the head of the roster. He was unfortunate enough to lose his G. A. R. emblems yesterday. He entered on a vigorous search at once and in time was rewarded. The pin was picked up on Fort street, where it had been dropped while the owner was handling his bicycle.

A Member of the Bar.

Benjamin Lodge Marx, who may be referred to as a well known and well liked young man of the Islands, is now a member of the bar. It was noted at the Court House yesterday after the formalities had been concluded, that Mr. Marx was privileged to take cases before any and all courts of the Republic of Hawaii. Mr. Marx, who is now with F. M. Hatch in Kaahumanu street, is best known in the city as a Government employee. He was for a long time secretary to the Executive Council and in that capacity made a trip to the States with Minister of Foreign Affairs Cooper. Mr. Marx is one of the youngest members of the bar in point of years, but has been a hard student and is well equipped. The first congratulations to Mr. Marx were from the Amateur Orchestra, of which organization he is an enthusiastic member.

Mr. Elisha Berry, of this place, says he never had anything do him so much good and give such quick relief from rheumatism as Chamberlain's Pain Balm. He was bothered greatly with shooting pains from hip to knee until he used this liniment, which affords prompt relief.—B. F. Baker, druggist, St. Paris, Ohio. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

School for Sugar Industry at Brunswick.

Established 1872. Subsidized by the Government. Enlarged 1876. Frequented hitherto by 1003 persons. COMMENCEMENT OF THE COURSES, 1st of March, 1899. The Direction:

DR. R. FRÜHLING AND DR. A. RÖSSING.

We Don't Want Your Money!

Your Promise to Pay

A LITTLE EVERY MONTH is what we would like.



Honolulu.

L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.



Daily Advertiser, 75 cents a Month

The best at the lowest price at HOPPS.

TO BE IN STYLE

You should have a set of our handsome . . .

Parlor Chairs.

We have them in English Oak, Flemish Oak and Coach Finish. These goods have just arrived and are of the latest Eastern Style.

We have a nice new line of

Ladies' Correspondence Desks,

of the latest pattern, in Polished Oak and other hard woods. These would be of great convenience to young ladies, who have large correspondence, or of a literary turn of mind.

Couches Made to Order, and all kinds of Upholstery work done.

Bring us your old furniture and we will surprise you.

We have Chairs and Tables of good quality to rent for BALLS, PARTIES and ENTERTAINMENTS.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers, KING & BETHEL STS.

GET IT AT WATERHOUSE'S

HOLIDAY ART CROCKERY ETC.

As a rule people do not wish to be rushed into buying anything—they would prefer to take their own time—their leisure moments and shop to see what store keeps the prettiest and best display.

We believe we have the best and handsomest line of Crockery and Glassware.

For this reason and the one stated above, about leisure time, we want you to see our line at any time and as many times as you wish. These are a few of the lines:

Majolica, Carlsbad, Bohemian, Daulton Fancy, Wedgwood, (in white and blue, white and green.) Queen's Jubilee Jugs, B & H Art Lamps, American and European Cut Glass.

All in the handsomest and very latest designs.

You will confer upon us a favor if you will make our store your headquarters when on a shopping expedition.

J. T. WATERHOUSE,

Waverley Block, Bethel Street.

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery.

Established in 1851. Leaders in 1898

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS
W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1899.

EDWARD ATKINSON AGAIN.

Certain of Mr. Edward Atkinson's statements at the late New England dinner given in Springfield, Mass., which were republished in these columns yesterday also involve the question of historical accuracy. Mr. Atkinson said, alluding to the landing of the missionaries in Hawaii, "we found there a large number of happy, contented people. They enjoyed their lands and lives."

This is the statement made by an educated writer, a man who unquestionably prides himself on his accuracy in the research for facts. He is clearly under some strange spell that prevents the use of the ordinary intuitions of a student. Excluding the relations of the missionaries with the people of these islands in the early part of the century, as an affair involving bitter differences of opinion, the actual social and political condition of the natives has a scientific interest, as the conditions of other nationalities have.

The early voyagers, the traders, the whalers, have generally agreed upon the social condition of these "happy and contented people" as Mr. Atkinson calls them. Not a native owned a square foot of land. Not even a chief owned land. The population had greatly diminished through wars. Cook's and Vancouver's men had spread loathsome diseases among the people. The cure of sickness was in the hands of soothsayers. Ignorance and superstition were universal.

Whether the people were "contented and happy" depends upon the definition of these words. In one sense the natives, with a good digestion, with leisure to bask in the sun, or to indulge in the sweet pleasure of burning their enemies alive, are quite as happy, and indeed may be more happy than a modern millionaire who takes no enjoyment in books and art and nature, besides being confronted day and night, if he is a Christian, with the distressing apparition of the camel trying to plunge through the eye of a needle. There is a school of radical philosophers who believe that the true savage has nothing to envy in the lot of his civilized brother. But Mr. Atkinson has not, heretofore, professed this creed. A fair inference from all his interesting writings is that the institutions and customs and social arrangements of the old Bay State, are on the whole preferable to the state of the "untutored" savage.

Perhaps Mr. Atkinson's knowledge of the joys and sorrows of the savage life are derived from such works as "Typee," by Herman Melville, although we strongly suspect that he is the guileless victim of Capt. Julius A. Palmer's "Romances from the forecastle or among the 400 on a coconut island."

As it was the custom among the natives, before the advent of the missionaries to neglect the aged and frequently to bury them alive, when they became useless, and infanticide was openly practiced, Mr. Atkinson may have seen in these usages the sources of true social contentment, and mourns their absence in the country within sight of Bunker's hill.

Mr. Atkinson's statement, if correct, is certainly a powerful argument against the need of any evolution or improvement in man.

CARL SCHURZ.

Carl Schurz is the President of the Civil Service Reform Association. The professional patriots despise him. He is opposed to Expansion. The professional politicians and patriots hate him. He opposed Hawaiian annexation and persisted in making incorrect statements regarding the conduct of the men who led our revolution. So, many of us especially dislike him. Schurz was a refugee from Germany where he had, when a young man, preached democracy. He mastered the English language with rapidity. During the political campaign of 1860, he made a series of speeches in the West on behalf of Lincoln, that arrested the attention of the country, by reason of their vigor and eloquence. He did more than any man, during that period, to influence the great German vote in favor of the rising Republican party. When the Civil war began, Mr. Lincoln gave him the rank of general. He did much to fill the army with German recruits. The Republican leaders, after the war, relied upon his great influence with the German population, to secure their votes for the Republican party. President Hayes made him Secretary of the Interior. There his influence began to decline. He was not a politician, and refused to allow the "boys" to conduct his office. The machine hated him, because he was impracticable.

He had done a vast service in standing by Lincoln in the dark days, but

the party mistrusted him, because he would not take orders from the bosses. His habits of thought are now too strongly fixed to allow him to swiftly accept the theory of expansion. He was a great and loyal actor in the crisis that involved the division of the nation. He placed the united nation under the deepest obligations to make him for all time, one of its great benefactors. He retains today the love and admiration of those who know well the history of their country during the last forty years. But the professional patriots and politicians read only the history of "today," and have no reverence for his great work as one of the nation builders.

THE CULTIVATION OF GINGER.

In the American Journal of Pharmacy is an elaborate article on the cultivation of ginger as a commercial product in the island of Jamaica.

It is an important article of commerce. In the judgment of the writer, from 25,000 to 50,000 of the people are more or less dependent upon it for ready money. In 1896 the amount exported was 1,906,609 lbs. The estimates are that only 250 acres of land are under the cultivation of this sort in large farms. It is mainly grown in small patches near the homes of the poorer people, so that they can, at odd moments, tend them. In the cultivation of this plant the labor of the women and children is important. The average yield is from 1000 to 1500 pounds per acre, and the price is about 12 cents per pound. The plants are set out in March and April and are harvested in December and January. There is also a ratoon crop. It is said that the crop is an exhaustive one, but there do not appear to be any serious attempts to provide an adequate fertilizer. Much land upon which coffee and ginger have been cultivated has been abandoned. This is largely due to a failure to preserve the fertility of the soil.

Here apparently, then, is a simple industry which, if properly introduced in these islands would bring a comfortable income to native, Portuguese and Asiatic families, without interfering with the regular occupations of the men. If it is successful in Jamaica, it surely can be made successful here. The introduction of this industry, as well as that of the cultivation of the vanilla bean, and the perfume flowers, has a philanthropic side to it.

Every new industry needs a Moses, a man with intelligence, energy and pluck to work out the problem, simple as it is, and convert the unbelievers. Here is an agricultural resource, but there is no brain to grasp it and make it useful. Several of our young men are devoting themselves to certain phases of missionary work. But this highly important missionary work of teaching men and women and children how to feed and clothe themselves, as a preparation for better living and thinking is not understood or urged by the community.

We are, as communities usually are, profoundly ignorant of the real relation of religion to life. A hungry man, however, "good" he may be, prefers a sandwich to the richest spiritual food, and where the struggle for existence is the closest, there is the least progress in the religious life.

The apostles of Christian civilization who know how to make the twin screws of religion and industry drive, with harmony and complementary force, the vessel of progress, belong to the new breed of missionaries. If there was as much interest in encouraging the few Apostles here and others ready to join them, as there is in worshipping the sugar god, we would soon see some flourishing small industries in operation which would stand as joint religious and secular work,—the agency of the twin screws.

AT A BANQUET.

At the annual banquet of the New England Society held in Charleston, S. C., on December 21st, Senator Hoar was the principal speaker. This conservative representative of New England thought was received with much enthusiasm. He said that he believed the white and colored races in the South were on the whole dwelling together in peace and harmony, "under the silent and sure law by which always the superior leads, and the inferior follows."

The occasion of the speech and the trend of thought in the speech show a marvelous change in the public thought of the north during the last fifteen years. Senator Hoar witnessed some of the advanced thought of the South on the liquor question. The wines selected for the banquet were seized by the State dispensary constables, and the descendants of the Puritans with their friends would have had a "dry" feast, if Senator McLauren had not persuaded his brother-in-law, the governor of the State to order a release of the prohibited stuff. The luxurious descendants of the Pilgrims decline to honor the memory of the father by using that venerable beverage known in ancient days as "applejack" or "Jersey lightning."

MET THE LAW.

The international law providing for the declaration of neutrality in the event of war was the immediate cause of Dewey's attack upon, and victory over, the Spanish fleet at Manila.

Prof. Hodge of Harvard, the eminent naval constructor and authority on the efficiency of war ships seems to think that Dewey showed his great capacity in the work preliminary to the naval engagement. The engagement itself was almost a trivial affair in the singular inequality of the opposing forces.

Upon this declaration of war Admiral Dewey was turned out of Hong-Kong, and all of the Asiatic ports were closed to him. He was also seven thousand miles from home. He was at once forced to make a port and supply station for his ships or fly the home pennant. He chose to make his own port, bore away for Manila and caught the Spanish fleet before it could scatter.

While the people are shouting over his victory in the destruction of an ill-conditioned Spanish fleet, the students in history see that Dewey's renown will rest mainly on his daring method of meeting the emergency caused by the neutral proclamations. Suddenly driven out to sea, by the rules of international law, seven thousand miles away from his base of supplies, he selected the stronghold of the Spaniards for refuge in Asiatic waters. Nelson could not have done better. Farragut, running the fire of the forts on the Mississippi could not have done better. The men behind the guns quickly settled the conflict of blood and iron. But the glory of the affair is with the brain that was confronted with an emergency arising out of international law; that observed and yet triumphed over the regulations of international law by suddenly creating an American port in Asiatic waters.

KITCHENER'S TEETOTALERS.

The advocates of total abstinence should be delighted over the regulations of the British war department on the matter of the use of alcohol. A brief account of them appears in another column. Lord Kitchener's superb victories in the Sudan were won by an army of teetotalers.

The advocates of total abstinence must not, however, forget that the reason why it was possible to conduct a "dry" military campaign is that Lord Kitchener had the sense and the ability to create the proper condition for enforcing this rule. The army was amply supplied with all the material that human ingenuity could devise to keep every soldier in the best physical condition. Men supplied with proper food and clothing, and properly cared for do not require stimulants. Instead of preaching the prosaic arguments of the evils of intemperance, the British war office acted upon the injury arising from the greater evil of bad hygienic conditions. To avoid these bad conditions, it did not issue a million of pamphlets on the subject, but removed these conditions or prevented their existence. It was doing and not talking.

When the action of the British war department is followed by the social reformers, and the conditions of society are gradually changed, so that wretchedness and poverty and despair is not the lot of a large portion of the population, especially in the cities, the saloon question will be easily disposed of.

It is said that the proposition to give industrious and sober workmen an old age pension upon reaching their sixtieth year of age, will do more for the cause of total abstinence than all of the preaching, and lecturing, and the publication of harrowing literature on the evils of drink. Secure for every man a home, and you create a condition which will create to a large extent, a barrier against the aggressions of the rum bottle. If the temperance reformers will so fix it that every man who deserves it shall have land enough for a home, and will prevent such a holding of God's earth by a few persons, they will make the distillation of whiskey rather unprofitable.

It is indeed humiliating that one of the best illustrations of the proper method of advancing the cause of temperance should come from the detestable art of war, while an army of philanthropists continue to move in the dark.

PROGRESS IN JAPAN.

The year 1898 will be memorable in the history of Parliamentary government in Japan. It was believed by many that owing to the vicious system of clan government, a revolution would follow the conflicts in the Diet. It was believed by many that the Japanese people failed to comprehend the principles of constitutional government, and would force the country back to rule of arbitrary government.

The enormous expenditures in the construction of a large navy, and the increase of the army, called for large additional taxation. It was concluded on all sides that increased revenue could be obtained only by the taxation

of land. So great was the opposition to such a tax by the land owners, the party dared to propose it. The needs of the nation demanded the increase, but the taxpayers did not dare to stake their fortunes upon making it an issue before the people.

Marquis Ito fully appreciated the importance of the crisis, and resigned office with the hope that party, instead of clan, government would find strength to meet the issue. It was a bold movement and will probably be successful. The House of Representatives has passed the bill providing for the land tax. The farming classes, contrary to the expectations of the Progressivists, have recognized the justice of the measure and do not oppose it.

The action of the House is the first important evidence of the good sense and patriotism of the people in the conduct of government by party and not by clan. European statesmen, and foreigners residing in Japan have not expected that the local politicians would so quickly yield their local prejudices, and act for the common good.

The creation of a paper constitution by the act of the Emperor of Japan is one of the events of the latter part of the century. The successful working of that constitution is another and more important event.

GEN. WASHINGTON'S NEUTRALITY.

President Dole, after he has read American history of the year 1793, will hardly expect to escape violent attacks from the professional politicians who want his office.

Curiously enough the matter of neutrality in the war between England and France was the occasion of the fierce attacks upon Gen. Washington by the political ancestors of the Only Candidate.

A large number of the American people advocated in 1793 an alliance between France and the United States in the pending war. President Washington issued a proclamation of neutrality. This act called out the vituperative power of those who were opposed to it. Sparks, in his Life of Washington, says:

"Washington, for a time, was allowed to keep aloof from the contest. His character, revered by the people, shielded by their affection, and equally above reproach and suspicion, was too elevated a mark for the shafts of malice. But a crisis had now arrived, when the sacredness of virtue, and the services of a life spent in promoting the public weal, could no longer secure him from the assaults of party animosity. The enemies of the administration perceived that the attempt to execute their plans would be in vain, unless they could first weaken his influence by diminishing his popularity. 'It (this ungrateful work) was pursued with a perseverance, and sometimes with an acrimony, for which the best of causes could hardly afford an apology.'"

The organs, at that time, of the type known here as the Sewallianes, called Washington a "coward," and a "traitor." Henry Lee, in a letter to Washington, written in 1793, said:

"There are in all societies, at all times, a set of men anxious for change in the political machine, and fond of confusion. This class of men receive the aid of the wicked and abandoned of every description, and therefore in free countries are considered more numerous than they really are, because they are noisy, clamorous, and imprudent."

If Washington was subjected to such attacks, Mr. Dole, who does not claim to be his peer in virtues, and deeds, need not for a moment feel that he has any privilege of exemption from similar attacks.

ELECT A SENATOR

As this is a government by the people, the people must now select and elect a person to serve as Senator in the place of Mr. Schmidt, resigned. It is to be assumed that the people know what kind of a person will properly represent them, and will designate the right man. It is the theory or practice of a class of politicians to instruct the people, and treat them as if they are quite incapable of having any minds of their own, and of designating persons who should represent them. The "masheen" was introduced for this purpose, and is very effective in supplying the sovereign people with ideas. The theory of our government is, however, that of self-rule. Will the people not meet and agree upon, and elect some person who will fill the vacant Senatorial office?

A pleasing prospect is unfolded to the Englishmen in Boer land who have thoughts of rising against the oppression with which they are ground down and hampered in commercial pursuits. The official organ of the Boer Government advises that when the Glash comes the Britishers should be thrown into the deep shafts of their mines, with the debris of their machinery for costly shrouds. "This is from a paper of the people who shout that their Bible is their hand-book."

All of the aldermen of Chicago have been summoned before the grand jury to tell what they know of purchase of franchises from the officials of the municipality privately. It is added also that calls are out for the ex-aldermen.

Could Not Sleep

Suffered With Dyspepsia and Unable to Do Her Work—Completely Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I suffered with dyspepsia and could not do any kind of housework. I was very nervous and could not sleep. I heard so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla that I bought a bottle. I found it gave me relief and I bought six bottles. When I had taken them I was cured. I can now do my housework and can sleep well at night." MARI HANSEN, 179 Prospect Avenue, Helena, Montana.

"I have found Hood's Sarsaparilla excellent for building up and strengthening the system when it is in a run down or exhausted condition." MRS. SARAH M. HOOKS, Red Lodge, Montana.

If you have decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other. Get Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1.50 for \$5.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE PASSING HOUR.

What will the Chamber of Commerce do?

The Salvation Army still maintains a war footing.

In the Senatorial vacancy, it is going to be a case of the office seeking the man?

Honolulu might acquire an exposition by annexing Omaha or San Francisco.

News of a five story building for Honolulu should summon back ghosts of grass houses.

It is said that the Mynah bird can talk. If this is so the present is an opportune time to speak.

This year should witness the introduction of horseless vehicles into Honolulu. The auto-mobile is now an established success.

It is believed that out of the present consideration in the United States Senate there may come into use a canal that will float something besides bonds.

On the score of being first in several details required of an illuminant, the Washington light, lately introduced here, is well named.

Convention calls are in order. Shall there be the common Honolulu spectacle of a mean squabble with nothing in particular at issue?

The chief allegation of a recent imaginary campaign conducted here should have an anchor sent after it, for it has undoubtedly reached bottom.

The United States Government has officially recognized Honolulu as a fit place for the acclimatization of mules for service in Manila. This is a rather doubtful compliment.

Now that Annexation has been accomplished, every paper on the Mainland is in favor of a cable to Hawaii. The average American wants all the news of his own country at least.

There is a vein of Julien D. Hayne all through the "confession" contributed to the New York World by "Jas. D. Hallen." He always had a weakness for "fin de seicle."

"Acrimonious diffuseness" is good, whether or no pat. It was used at Washington in describing the remarks of Rev. Mr. Osborne on the attitude of Bishop Willis here. The words might well be inscribed on a number of banners used in the controversy.

In looking over the United States mule transport ship Tacoma, now in this port there wells up the strange regret that the greatest Government on earth failed to make nearly as good travel accommodation for its soldiers as it has for its pack mules.

It is evident that the builders of the enabling act for the Territory of Hawaii did not consider that there might be an enormous increase in the volume of litigation here before Statehood could be reached. If the present rate keeps up the Supreme Bench must of necessity get behind in its work.

An application properly backed up might secure to the Islands here for a few months that cable ship that is to be used in establishing communication between the fly specks of the Pacific where the bandit and the robbing official is to be succeeded by men of American vim and enterprise.

The sugar fight in Chicago is attracting the attention that was riveted once on the wheat deal of young Leiter. The people are getting the fullest benefit in the clash between the Trust and its stubborn and wealthy rivals. The outcome will in all likelihood be a compromise of the corporation interests.

It may be all right to let the Exposition idea go to seed, but there will be a smile over the thing on the coast. Any town in California would pay a bonus of many thousands of dollars for the chance that Honolulu refuses to have forced upon her.

It is unique that in this country of American dominance socially, politically and commercially, base ball has far-died badly as against cricket. The '98

base ball season was a failure, while the '98 cricket season was the most successful in every way of record.

In a congratulatory cable sent to the States recently, Mr. Thomas Lipton, challenger for the American cup, expresses the wish that the Union Jack and the Star and Stripes may forever float side by side. Probably he hopes to make the coming yacht race a tie.

If the difficulties of the building boom here continue to multiply there may of necessity be resort to the old plan of having houses brought around the Horn. All of the Honolulu contractors are more than busy and the supply of material is short in many directions.

At a recent meeting of the Panama Canal Company there was held an executive session to consider whether or no Uncle Sam might be induced to buy a gold brick in the shape of the shadowy property of the French corporation.

It appears that at least the opium dealers are trying to have a stock of the drug on hand before the new tariff takes effect. But by their own activity the smugglers and dealers are smoked out of their holes and a goodly number of them with their plunder fall into the hands of the watchful police.

It is too bad that the Astor Battery did not come back from Manila this way. A number of Honolulu people wanted to inspect the braves and see if all of them had saved their manhood sets through the season of service. Aside, the Astor Battery men showed fighting quality of the highest order.

It was Christmas eve in Honolulu and the air was filled with music and mirth, with sweet strains of notes, gladness laughter and words of cheer. The native serenaders were about playing their soft, feeling airs and singing their plaintive, touching songs. At the residence of a kamaaina the best of the Quintette club was engaged for an extended concert. Each number was a fresh delight. Finally there was a rendition so full of soul, so expressive, so from the heart, that the lady of the house leaned over the balustrade and in a voice full of emotion, intensely in earnest, said: "Boys, I want you to play that at my grave." The leader of the "boys" made a reply that would shatter all the castle of dreamland in all time. He scented an opportunity for an afternoon of business and answered: "All right; next year?" The lady almost sobbed when she retorted that she hoped it would not be "next year." This incident rather marred the serenade. After that there was an annoying thought, though the stars were bright and the moon soft and the air balmy and laden with perfumes of the blossoms.

HOWARD-GODDARD.

A Beautiful Wedding at Central Union Church.

It was a pleasant though wholly unintentional coincidence that Central Union church was in its holiday attire for both a church social and the wedding of Margaret Hare Goddard and Walter Lincoln Howard last evening. Under the direction of Mrs. C. H. Herrick, Mrs. R. D. Mead and Mrs. W. R. Rile, the audience room of the church had been very tastefully decorated with palms, ferns and jasmine, the platform being transformed into a tropical tangle of luxuriant green.

To the stately measures of the bridal chorus from Lohengrin, with Professor Ingalls at the organ, the bride and her attendants came forward, the ushers, Messrs. F. C. Atherton, G. T. Kiegl, B. F. Beardsmore and R. W. Sharp leading the way. Then followed the bridesmaid, Miss Victoria Jordan, gowned in pink organdie, the little flower girls, Dora and Juliet Atwater, dressed in white, and last of all the bride, a queenly figure in a trailing robe of yellow brocade silk with a bouquet of roses.

Meanwhile, from the vestry the groom, with his best man, Mr. P. M. Pond, advanced to meet them. The tremulous tones of the organ breathed an accompaniment to the earnest words of the ring service by the pastor, Rev. Wm. M. Kincaid, were hushed to soft cadences during the prayer by Rev. G. L. Pearson and after the formal declaration of the new relationship and new duties and the solemn benediction burst out into the triumphant chords of Mendelssohn's Wedding March. As Mr. and Mrs. Howard passed up the aisle the flower girls scattered roses and carnations in their path, a token of the good wishes of their many friends both present and absent.

Among those present were Chief Justice Judd and Mrs. Judd, Dr. C. M. Hyde and Mrs. Hyde, W. A. Bowen, G. P. Castle, Chas. M. Cooke, F. H. Dodge and Mrs. Dodge, A. F. Cooke and Mrs. Cooke, F. W. Damon, F. J. Lowrey and Mrs. Lowrey, Oswald St. John Gilbert, Capt. T. H. Petrie and many others. Leaving the church, Mr. and Mrs. Howard drove to their new home on Beretania street, formerly known as the Rome cottage.

The value of the searchlight was clearly demonstrated at Santiago. Admiral Sampson says: "This was undoubtedly one of the most important elements in making the blockade successful, in that it made it impossible, as was stated on board the New York by the Captain of the Colon, for the Spanish squadron to leave at night. The entrance was by this means brilliantly lighted, so that the movements of the smallest boat could be seen within."

BACK IN ENGLAND

A Traveled Christian Late of Hawaii Nei Reports.

HE VISITED STRANGE ISLAND

Made Extensive Explorations—List of Key Words—In Samoa—Had a Letter to Gen. Blanco.

The London Times tells of the return to England from the Caroline Islands of Frederick W. Christian, who has a very interesting account to give of his investigations there, as well as in other island groups of the Pacific. Mr. Christian was educated at Eton and Oxford; some nine years ago he left England for Australia and found himself in a position to realize his ambition of exploring the area of the so-called Malayo-Polynesian tribes. He stayed nearly three years in Samoa studying the language and customs of the peoples, especially those who are furthest removed from the settlements of the white man. He bought some land in the valley of the Vaisigano River, near R. L. Stevenson's plantation at Vailima. Stevenson proved himself the very best of neighbors, the kindest of entertainers. Of his society and sympathy and hospitality Mr. Christian entertains the most pleasing recollections. On his departure for Tahiti and the Marquesas, Stevenson took over his little plantation and experimental nursery of economical plants at a most generous figure. The Forest Department of New South Wales, in exchange for some packets of Samoan seeds, had forwarded Mr. Christian quantities of the seed of valuable Australian economic trees—of the black butt, stringy bark, golden wattle and various kinds of eucalyptus which thrive excellently in the rich soil under the care of his right hand man, a carefully trained Tongan Islander, Tupon of Vavau.

In Tahiti and the Marquesas Mr. Christian spent two years carefully and minutely studying and noting down the language, the genealogies, folklore and traditions of a kindly, hospitable and singularly interesting folk. Soon after his return to Sydney Mr. Christian met that remarkable Uluses of Pacific waters, Louis Becke. On his advice he determined single handed to visit Spanish Micronesia and obtain some further and minutest information upon certain mysterious ruins reported to exist upon Bonate or Ponape and Lele, two islands lying further to the eastward of the extensive Caroline chain. By the kind offices of Sir Stewart Lockhart, Colonial Secretary, and Sir William Robinson, the Governor of Hongkong, Mr. Christian received letters of introduction to General Blanco, the then Spanish Governor of the Philippines, who in turn furnished him with introductions to the two deputy Governors on Yap and Ponape—the respective seats of government in the Western and Eastern Carolines. The results of Mr. Christian's explorations were as follows:

A Pampanga native, since executed by the Spanish for joining the late Philippine rebellion, took some 150 photographs in the districts of Kiti, U, Metalanin, Not and Chokak (wrongly styled Jekotit and Jekotit in the present charts). The walled cities of Nan-Matal, the mysterious Volcano of Micronesia, were explored and mapped out fairly accurately. The phonetic of very many native names and their spelling were changed from a meaningless jargon to their correct native renderings and accompanying significations. He also made excavations in the central vault of the sanctuary of Nan-Tanach, bringing to light a considerable number of curious tools, implements and shell ornaments of an ancient date. Many of the old native legends and fairy tales were rescued from oblivion; this slowly and with difficulty, for there is much of a cross grained reticence in the Ponapean character to be overcome only by mingled patience and perseverance. Some new information was obtained about the flora and marie life of the archipelago.

The former presence of an early Negro race, conquered and absorbed or overlapped by later waves of Polynesian immigrants, was fairly established. Also evidence was collected as to the obscuration of many Japanese words upon the Micronesian area. This was elaborately demonstrated by an exhaustive list of 450 English key words—nouns, verbs and adjectives—in the various Micronesian dialects. In this Mr. Christian followed the example of Codrington. Turner and Wallace, who published lists of keywords on a similar plan, grouping and comparing side by side the languages of the Melanesian, Polynesian and Indonesian or Malay areas.

Mr. Christian returned home by way of New Zealand, Honolulu and the United States after an absence of near-

ly nine years. After putting the results of his work on record through the Royal Geographical Society and otherwise, it is his intention to recall the Caroline and Marianas, taking particular notice of Ruk, Tinian, Saipan, Pagan and Nuku-Oro, by no means forgetting that quaint and interesting group, the Pelew Islands.

Mr. Christian spent some months in Honolulu and made many acquaintances here. He was an enthusiastic cricket player and took advantage of every opportunity to enter a match or indulge in practice. Mr. Christian is the gentleman who borrowed Rev. H. Bingham's manuscript dictionary of Polynesian languages, which work was subsequently lost. Mr. Christian sent the book to Prof. Alexander's residence by messenger, but delivery was not made.

AT THE WICKET

Records of Cricketers in Season Just Closed.

Figures That Tell of Good Play. Practice—Thanks to the Ladies. This New Series.

Below will be seen the batting and bowling averages of the Honolulu Cricket Club extending from January '98 to January '99.

The season has been a most successful one and in spite of the want of competition in playing "outside" matches, the enthusiasm has been kept up almost to fever point, and with a short cessation of six weeks, has lasted twenty months.

The general improvement in the averages is, of course, largely owing to the increased facilities for practice for which there has to be thanked Commissioner Kenney, who has thrown open his grounds at all times.

Amongst the beginners W. S. Stanley leads with the very good average of over six runs per inning. Chris Willis and Digby Sloggett, also show great promise in both batting and fielding. A St. Mackintosh's bowling average is almost phenomenal, 84 wickets bowled for only 4½ runs apiece, and out of 209 overs, 61 were maidens.

Among the new comers the Rev. T. F. Lane has been a great acquisition in both batting and bowling, and also T. W. Harvey in bowling and fielding.

Donald Ross made the highest individual score of the season, 45 runs, for which the club presented him with a bat. He has played first rate cricket all season.

The club wishes to take this opportunity to thank the ladies, who have so kindly supplied them with eatables and drinkables on every possible occasion, especially the vice president's wife and daughters, Mrs. and the Misses Jordan, Mrs. Kiteat, Mrs. Swanzy, Mrs. Soper, Mrs. Catton and many others.

Next season's cricket promises exceedingly well. Several new adepts have joined the club. Theo. Davies & Co.'s men are starting a new club. A British gunboat is shortly expected. Practice commences next Wednesday at Palama, starting at 3 o'clock.

Batting averages of all who have played in 50 per cent of the innings:

Player	Not Out	Runs	Average
H. L. Herbert	26	288	13.2
Rev. T. F. Lane	18	181	11.2
A. St. Mackintosh	22	210	10.10
Pilanaia	19	181	10.10
W. S. Stanley	21	136	6.10
T. W. Harvey	16	84	6.10
R. A. Jordan	17	59	4.7
T. H. Catton	20	49	2.13
H. V. Murray	15	26	1.12

Batting averages of all who have played in less than 50 per cent of the innings:

Player	Not Out	Runs	Average
D. Ross	13	150	13.7
A. Wansey	9	80	10.10
S. C. Biddell	7	49	8.1
H. Vincent	7	44	6.2
Chris Willis	9	48	6.10
D. Sloggett	13	54	4.6
T. F. Ballentyne	10	41	4.6
T. H. Walker	7	24	4.0
R. A. Hatfield	8	21	3.2
Barrett	14	36	2.8
Rev. V. Kiteat	9	13	2.1
R. Seymour	8	13	2.1

Bowling averages of all who have bowled in 50 per cent of the matches:

Player	Wickets	Runs	Average
A. Mackintosh	349	84	1045
Rev. T. F. Lane	257	61	565
Pilanaia	160	36	470
T. W. Harvey	299	39	665

Bowling averages of all who have bowled in less than 50 per cent of the matches:

Player	Wickets	Runs	Average
A. R. Hatfield	109	31	230
H. L. Herbert	73	19	157
R. A. Jordan	97	17	200
A. Wansey	173	22	335
D. Ross	78	9	135

The Louisiana Planter publishes a long article on the "Influence of certain bodies on the evaporation of sugar solutions," by Mr. J. T. Crawley, First Assistant Chemist of the Hawaiian Experimental station.

GOOD NEW BOOK

Mary H. Krout's Volume on the Islands.

WAS A CLOSE OBSERVER

Secured the Facts—Writes Well—Some of the Features—First Class Publishers.

"Hawaii and a Revolution." Mary H. Krout, 1898. Published by Dodd, Mead & Co., of New York. For sale by Wall, Nichols Co., Honolulu, at \$2 net.

There are 330 pages of this book. It is beautifully bound, clearly printed on good paper and has a number of excellent illustrations. The name of the author will be recognized by a good many people of this town, and there are numbers who will purchase the book without any further inquiry. Miss Krout was here in 1893 and in 1894. She is a cultivated woman, and one with a strong grasp of affairs. She is an observer and a thinker. While here Miss Krout enjoyed to the highest degree the confidence of all with whom she came in contact. She was sent to study the situation and she had the rare faculty of getting facts that stood out and then presenting them effectively. Miss Krout's personal sympathies went out to the revolutionists, though she had a great aloha for the natives and during her stay here was granted audiences by Liliuokalani and Kapiolani. Miss Krout is a cousin of Admiral Brown, who endeared himself to the whole of the Hawaiian race.

The writer of "Hawaii and a Revolution" was afforded, by her letters and her personal efforts, opportunity to see about all there was to be noted in connection with the overthrow and the political relations and conditions. She took full advantage of this chance and the result is a volume worth having in a library. It is utterly unlike a number of the flimsy "chapter books" that have been floated and that are being offered. Before coming to the islands and while on the scene, and afterwards while preparing her manuscript, Miss Krout was a student of Foranier, Jarvis and Alexander and her pages are singularly free from error. One funny little mistake is made in reporting a trifling affair. Miss Krout says a performance at the opera house was announced unexpectedly one evening on the arrival of a boat from the Colonies and that the ladies dressed so hurriedly for the occasion that they left their hats at home. Miss Krout must know now that Honolulu is the only city in the world where the ladies go to the theater without hats all the time.

As a whole "Hawaii and a Revolution" is a strong book. Wherever in its lines Miss Krout takes up a set of facts and reasons for herself the result is a tribute to her brain power. She is merciless in commenting on Commissioner Blount and Mr. Cleveland. Miss Krout visited the volcano, but did not care to go to Molokai. As an investigator she was extremely careful in studying the character of the native Hawaiians and cites with regret the inability of the aborigine to meet the phases of the great and sudden changes that had taken place in his domain.

Miss Krout gives a number of pages of most interesting personal experiences. Through some means not told she learned in the States many months prior to January, 1893, that there was likely to be serious trouble in Governmental circles here. It was more than hinted to her that there would in all probability, in view of the conduct of the Queen and the Legislature, be an upheaval of some sort. Miss Krout secured from the paper to which she was attached, permission to come to the islands, her purpose being to be "on the spot." In making her last call in Chicago she had the misfortune to have a fall that severely sprained an ankle. This delayed her till after the overthrow, and she came here on crutches.

"Hawaii and a Revolution" is entertaining from first page to last. Some of the descriptive writing is picturesque vivid and well of preservation value. In the book, besides Hawaii, there is something of two calls at Apia, Samoa and a visit to New Zealand. In describing the taking down of the American flag here by Blount, Miss Krout gives an account that is a faithful word reproduction of the event.

WHEN DEWEY COMES.

(New York Sun.)

When Dewey comes to town, you bet, There'll be a hot old time, For drums 'll beat an' horns 'll toot, An' welcoming bells 'll chime; We'll wine him up an' we'll dine him, An' tote him up an' down, Till he won't know what he's up against.

When Dewey Comes To Town!

Oh, the hero of Manila, Is a modest kind of poach, An' like enough he'd stammer, But when it comes to fighting, He's enlisted to the crown, An' the folks 'll make him wear it.

When Dewey Comes To Town!

The most active stock on the market just now is Oahu plantation.

FOR INDIGESTION

LOSS OF APPETITE

A Household Remedy Throughout Queensland.

We give the following testimony from Mr. Frank P. Pearce of Tivoli Terrace, Paddington, Queensland, whose experience is in exact accord with thousands of others.



"I have used Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla in my family for indigestion, loss of appetite, and as a tonic, with very satisfactory results. I have been pleased to recommend it to my friends and in many cases they have used it with equal satisfaction."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Is a household remedy throughout Queensland. It is the kind that cures. For constipation take Dr. Ayer's Pills. They promptly relieve and gently cure. Take them with Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla, one side the other.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The first artesian well is being drilled at Honolulu plantation.

Some of the wheelmen are taking up a meet for Kapiolani park track.

The proposed Rugby football season seems to have "gone by the board."

This date 1893 the Parker-Cornwell-Culbourn-Peterson Cabinet was appointed.

A private rig with four pneumatic tire wheels was seen on the streets yesterday.

The contract for a warehouse, 80x36 feet, at Honolulu, has been awarded to Senator Northrup.

The men of the Claudine now claim that their steamer is the fastest boat in Hawaiian waters.

First Lieut. Carlisle of H Company, of the N. G. H., has sent his resignation to headquarters.

The base ball fans are still only talking about having a meeting to arrange for the season of 1899.

Edward Hore has been appointed tax assessor and collector for the district of Waiwala, Island of Oahu.

Some of the purchasers of lots at Kaalawai are soon to build on the new holdings beyond Diamond Head.

E. B. Thomas is to build the masonry tower for the Diamond Head light-house. His bid, the lowest, was \$1,170.

The Oahu Railway Company will soon put into service another large consignment of cars made at the shops here.

The list of officers of the Hawaii Land Co., Ltd., who will serve during the ensuing year is published in this issue.

Catton, Neill & Co., are to have installed at their foundry on Queen street an electric plant for power and lighting.

Forty or fifty of the First New York Regiment convalescents now here expect to leave by the next steamer for the coast.

The H. M. von Holts leave for Waimoa, Kauai, on the Mikahala this evening, where they will visit relatives for about a month.

E. O. Hall & Son now propose to have a five-story building for their hardware and ship chandlery business at the corner of Fort and King streets.

At the Cabinet meeting yesterday the payment of \$10,500 subsidy to the Oahu Railway Company was ordered. This was on the report of the inspection made the day before.

Dr. Soper, one of the young men in jail charged with gross cheat, was formerly a student at Stanford. Plunkett, the other man, is related to a prominent citizen of this State.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE BEATEN.

A dispatch from Sioux Falls, S. D., says: Final returns have been received from the various counties on the constitutional amendments submitted at the recent election. Woman suffrage was defeated by 4,008 and the South Carolina dispensary system by 965; while the initiative and referendum has been carried by a majority of a little over 6,000.

The vote on the three amendments reached only about one-half the total vote polled at the election.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co

AND

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:

CHINA JAN. 14
DORIC JAN. 24
NIPPON MARU FEB. 1
RIO DE JANEIRO FEB. 9
COPTIC FEB. 18

FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

RIO DE JANEIRO JAN. 13
COPTIC JAN. 27
AMERICA MARU FEB. 4
CITY OF PEKING FEB. 11

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE AS FOLLOWS:

SINGLE TRIP.
For San Francisco—Cabin \$ 75
European Steerage 25
For Yokohama—Cabin \$150
European Steerage 85
For Hongkong—Cabin \$175
European Steerage 100
For general information apply to

ROUND TRIP.
For San Francisco—Cabin, 4 mo's. \$125
For Yokohama—Cabin, 4 mo's. \$225
Cabin, 12 mo's. \$325
For Hongkong—Cabin, 4 mo's. \$165
Cabin, 12 mo's. \$265
For general information apply to

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper. Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of 25 per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
E. R. ROSE, Secretary.
CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

—AGENTS—

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not get to be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The grayhound of the Pacific, the S. S. China, may be expected this afternoon from San Francisco, though not due until tomorrow. The China has rarely disappointed.

There was a very large crowd at the Hawaiian hotel last night for the concert by the Government band. The features were singing and the cornet solo "Hawaii Ponoi."

It is believed that the Astor Battery, returning from Manila, is aboard the United States transport steamer Senator, which has gone from Manila to San Francisco direct.

In Germany the net production of the sugar tax for the year 1897-98 was \$2,100,000 marks, about \$1,000,000. It is presumed that this is the net result after the bounties are paid.

The Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd., will continue to carry on a full line of hardware, agricultural implements, plantation supplies, etc., at the old stand of Castle & Cooke.

A military funeral was held yesterday from the Roman Catholic Cathedral. The remains of Corp. Farrington, of I. Company, of the Engineers, were taken to Niihau cemetery.

A well known horse race promoter, is trying to get up a four sided draft for the early spring between the driving horses of Wm. Cunningham, Maj. Chas. McCarthy, Jas. Dodd and L. H. Dee.

The second term of the educational department, Y. M. C. A. began work under the most favorable auspices. The classes are quite large and are doing excellent work under an able faculty. Some of the leading young men of the city are devoting their evenings to study in the Y. M. C. A. In the book-keeping recitation room, Secretary Coleman has placed some neat desks and cabinets.

Secretary Coleman recently received for the Y. M. C. A. as a token of remembrance from W. F. Allen, now in the States, a copy of the well known work, "In His Steps, or What Would Jesus Do?" by C. M. Sheldon.

The Messenger, a publication brought out by the Central International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. has in its last issue considerable space devoted to the Honolulu association, telling of the great work done in entertaining thousands of soldiers on their way to Manila. The article is under the heading, "Oceania," but Mr. Coleman says that in the future contributions will be sent from Honolulu, U. S. A. The Messenger is printed in three languages and has a circulation of 5,800 copies.

Educational Classes.

Classes in practical horticulture and in civil government will meet this evening at the Y. M. C. A. These subjects are of special importance and should be taken up by a large number of Honolulu's young men. The course in civil government has been specially arranged to meet the needs of those who desire to become familiar with the American form of government. Mr. E. A. Sherman has been engaged to give instructions in this subject. The association recently received two very valuable books along this line from Judge Frear.

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IS A GRAND WORK

Mural Painting by Francis Lathrop, Born in Hawaii.

"THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD"

Great Surface Area—Design and Inscription—Most Important Decoration—Figures

The sons of the late Dr. Lathrop, George Parsons, and Francis, were born on these islands. Dr. Lathrop, after acquiring a fortune here, settled in the city of New York. He was not fortunate in his business investment.

Mrs. Lathrop possessed remarkable social gifts, and under favorable circumstances became a social leader. George Parsons Lathrop married Rose Hawthorne. He has an excellent reputation in the literary world. Francis Lathrop has obtained some distinction as an artist.

A private view was given in St. Bartholomew's Church, New York, recently of a mural painting, "The Light of the World," by Francis Lathrop, which has been executed on an order from the brother, children, and wife of the late George Kemp. Since the order was given Mrs. Kemp has died. The painting, which has occupied all Mr. Lathrop's time and attention for nearly two years, was completed last summer. It fills the entire wall space of the chancel above the altar and re-cesses, and has a surface area of nearly 800 square feet, with a semi-circular border around the top. It measures 20 feet in height and 28 feet in width, and is painted on canvas, which has been cemented and rolled on to the wall, a process now extensively used in interior decorations, and which was employed in the Hotel del Valle and other public buildings in Paris, in the Boston Public Library, and the Astoria Hotel. The picture has a massive frame of arabesque design, with the subject text from Mark xiii., 26, 27: "The Son of Man coming in the clouds with great power and glory." In Gothic letters. This frame was designed and modeled by the artist and was cast under his supervision.

The picture is not only the most important work that Mr. Lathrop, who has achieved deserved fame for his decorative work, has produced, but will take high place among the more important mural paintings of the country. The artist did the interior decoration of St. Bartholomew's several years ago, and he has made this last painting to complement the church decoration. There are 78 figures or heads in the composition, and most of these, even in the remotest groups, are above life size. The figure of Christ, which is the centre of the composition, is of heroic size.

The scheme of color of the picture is white, gold, and purple, and the picture is so placed that the side lights of the chancel illuminate it even on a dark day and invest it with a joyous atmosphere. The keynote of the composition is one of triumphant rejoicing. The figure of Christ, draped in white garments falling in fine folds, advances in a cloud of light, with arms extended in a gesture of protection and welcome, while numerous figures of the elect and saints, robed in white, purple, and gold, are massed in the foreground on either side of the figure of Christ. Two angels holding palms, one on the right and one on the left are the marshals of this heavenly host, some of whom are kneeling in attitudes of devotion and some of whom are praying. Others, again, stand or kneel with downcast eyes and bowed heads, but all show awe and wonder in the attitudes and expressions. Above this host two angels, Faith and Hope, are depicted as about to place a crown on the head of Christ, and on either side are groups of trumpeters. On the very top and completing the circle around the central figure another group of angels looks upon the scene below. Two seated angels are below the figure of Christ on either side, and on the right and left are still two angels, one bearing a harp and another a lyre.

The treatment of light in the picture is both masterly and effective. The figure of Christ itself, which is the central point of the light mass, is modeled out of the light, the rays converging and forming the lines of drapery. In looking closely at this central point, it is seen that the figure of Christ, with the lights above and below, forms the upright of a great cross, the angels holding the crown forming the arms. The outlines of the draperies melt imperceptibly into the surrounding cloud like setting. It is impossible to describe in cold type the beautiful color and light effect and the strength and power of Mr. Lathrop's painting. It should be seen and studied by all lovers of art and decoration.

PHILIPPINES CABLE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Col. Kimball, of the Quartermaster's Department in the Army Building, has received orders from the War Department to send out an iron ship of from 1,000 to 2,000 tons for use as a cable ship to lay cables to connect the islands of the Philippines. The department has already ordered for this purpose 100 miles of marine cable, weighing 325 tons. It is to be coiled in sections of 100 fathoms each, and the sections, which will weigh from fifteen to twenty tons, and the accessories, weighing from five to ten tons. In the afternoon will be fitted out the quarters for the crew of twenty men. This space will be used for coal on the way out. The ship will be kept on station as a cable ship, or can be used as a transport. She is to be secured at once.

BASE BALL PLAN

Practical Plan for a Revival of the Sport.

TEAMS OF EQUAL STRENGTH

Meeting Called—Directors, Managers and Captains to Be Chosen. For Real Article.

Honolulu, January 11, 1899.

EDITOR P. C. A.—At a meeting held on above date by several base ballists and fans it was the unanimous sentiment of those assembled to wipe out the farce of 1898 and give to the public of New Honolulu a good article of base ball as patronage deserves. Another season such as the one just past, with, beyond all doubt, sound the death knell of the most popular branch of sport the islands have ever known.

In order to accomplish our most ardent wish it is the earnest appeal of those sending this communication to do as will be suggested and by so doing we furthermore sincerely hope and trust that the base ball season of 1899 will be one of clean and pure sport and in every other respect a model season. Such scenes as have been enacted on the diamond the past few years, (senseless kicking, baby act, rowdiness, long waits, etc.) must cease, for they cannot and will not be tolerated.

The public, no doubt, is very well aware of the fact that one team was superior to the other two in 1898, and to overcome that obstacle the following plans have been suggested, which, if carried out, will doubtless prove a success, as it is the only reasonable way out of the present difficulty.

1. All base ball players and those interested in base ball are cordially invited to attend a meeting on Friday, January 13, 1899, at Company G's headquarters—Drill Shed—at 7:30 p. m. sharp, for the purpose of perfecting a permanent organization for the season of 1899. Players from Kamehameha, St. Louis and Punahou College and the Engineers Corps are especially invited.

2. Election of Board of Directors to settle protests and such other business as may be placed before them; their decision in all cases to be final.

3. It is the general supposition that three teams be organized. If any more available material can be secured a fourth team can be organized.

4. Managers of the teams shall be elected by the assembled players. As a matter of suggestion the following named gentlemen are capable in every respect to make good managers: Fred Goudie, J. O. Carter, Jr., D. H. Davis, Jno. Soper, J. Q. Wood, Jas. Tuthill and Jno. Winter.

5. The Board of Directors will confer with the managers as to the selection of umpires.

6. The captains of the teams shall be elected by the assembled players. This is rather a peculiar method of procedure, but the players themselves know best who the men are that could lead a team on to success better than anyone else. They must be men who are good players; men who thoroughly understand the game, and, above all, men who can handle a team during the progress of a game.

7. Managers will then draw lots for choice of captains.

8. Managers, assisted by their captains, will then draw lots for first choice of players. First manager selects one player, second manager one player, third manager one player, and so on through the list, thereby insuring teams that are bound to be evenly matched.

Base ball rules of 1898 to govern all contests.

As we are anxious to see the sport revived and take on a new lease of life in 1899 we wish to emphatically state that the above sections are mere suggestions on our part and we earnestly and sincerely trust that all players will give every clause careful consideration. Yours, etc.,

"PLAYERS AND FANS"

HAWAII.

Rioting There—Firing on American Soldiers.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—A special cable to the Tribune from Havana says: The American troops were fired upon in Havana last night. The whole city is in an uproar, and serious rioting is threatened.

A detail of Company M, Tenth Regular United States Infantry, while quelling a riot which broke out on Bombay street at 6 o'clock this evening, was fired on. The regulars returned the fire, and sent volley after volley into the crowd of rioters as they fled out of the street. Two Spanish sailors were wounded and a Spanish marine was killed by the Americans. A number of other persons, whose names could not be secured, were also wounded in the melee which caused the interference of the American troops. Three Cubans were fatally injured. Several Spaniards, who were carried away by friends, were wounded, but it is not known how seriously.

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EDITOR P. C. A.—At a meeting held on above date by several base ballists and fans it was the unanimous sentiment of those assembled to wipe out the farce of 1898 and give to the public of New Honolulu a good article of base ball as patronage deserves. Another season such as the one just past, with, beyond all doubt, sound the death knell of the most popular branch of sport the islands have ever known.

In order to accomplish our most ardent wish it is the earnest appeal of those sending this communication to do as will be suggested and by so doing we furthermore sincerely hope and trust that the base ball season of 1899 will be one of clean and pure sport and in every other respect a model season. Such scenes as have been enacted on the diamond the past few years, (senseless kicking, baby act, rowdiness, long waits, etc.) must cease, for they cannot and will not be tolerated.

The public, no doubt, is very well aware of the fact that one team was superior to the other two in 1898, and to overcome that obstacle the following plans have been suggested, which, if carried out, will doubtless prove a success, as it is the only reasonable way out of the present difficulty.

1. All base ball players and those interested in base ball are cordially invited to attend a meeting on Friday, January 13, 1899, at Company G's headquarters—Drill Shed—at 7:30 p. m. sharp, for the purpose of perfecting a permanent organization for the season of 1899. Players from Kamehameha, St. Louis and Punahou College and the Engineers Corps are especially invited.

2. Election of Board of Directors to settle protests and such other business as may be placed before them; their decision in all cases to be final.

3. It is the general supposition that three teams be organized. If any more available material can be secured a fourth team can be organized.

4. Managers of the teams shall be elected by the assembled players. As a matter of suggestion the following named gentlemen are capable in every respect to make good managers: Fred Goudie, J. O. Carter, Jr., D. H. Davis, Jno. Soper, J. Q. Wood, Jas. Tuthill and Jno. Winter.

5. The Board of Directors will confer with the managers as to the selection of umpires.

6. The captains of the teams shall be elected by the assembled players. This is rather a peculiar method of procedure, but the players themselves know best who the men are that could lead a team on to success better than anyone else. They must be men who are good players; men who thoroughly understand the game, and, above all, men who can handle a team during the progress of a game.

7. Managers will then draw lots for choice of captains.

8. Managers, assisted by their captains, will then draw lots for first choice of players. First manager selects one player, second manager one player, third manager one player, and so on through the list, thereby insuring teams that are bound to be evenly matched.

Base ball rules of 1898 to govern all contests.

As we are anxious to see the sport revived and take on a new lease of life in 1899 we wish to emphatically state that the above sections are mere suggestions on our part and we earnestly and sincerely trust that all players will give every clause careful consideration. Yours, etc.,

"PLAYERS AND FANS"

HAWAII.

Rioting There—Firing on American Soldiers.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—A special cable to the Tribune from Havana says: The American troops were fired upon in Havana last night. The whole city is in an uproar, and serious rioting is threatened.

A detail of Company M, Tenth Regular United States Infantry, while quelling a riot which broke out on Bombay street at 6 o'clock this evening, was fired on. The regulars returned the fire, and sent volley after volley into the crowd of rioters as they fled out of the street. Two Spanish sailors were wounded and a Spanish marine was killed by the Americans. A number of other persons, whose names could not be secured, were also wounded in the melee which caused the interference of the American troops. Three Cubans were fatally injured. Several Spaniards, who were carried away by friends, were wounded, but it is not known how seriously.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Havana says: Complete order has been re-established today. The Spanish authorities are fulfilling their duties in parts of the city not evacuated by the Spanish

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CHAS. BREWER & CO'S New York Line.

The bark "Fooning Suey" will sail from New York on or about February 28th, if sufficient inducement offers. The ship George Curtis will sail from New York promptly January 15, 1899.

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Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

Drink

PURE

WATER.

If the advice given in those three words is heeded, good health will follow. City water is not good for many reasons, principally, because it is contaminated with vegetable and putrid matter of all descriptions. A simple analysis shows this to be a fact.

EXERCISE

Our doctors are busy treating patients who are suffering from complaints, more especially malarial disorders, which will be materially benefited if they drink a water that is pure and possesses curative features, as does Bartlett Spring Water.

DUE

Ask your family physician about the water, and if he is honest he will endorse its use. All who have drunk the water speak in the highest of terms for it. This climate demands the use of such a water and you cannot afford to be without it.

VIGILANCE.

We will serve free of charge a glass of this wonderful natural Spring water at our Soda Counter to all who care to come and test its virtues. We deliver the water to your home in case lots at \$6.50 for 50 pints, \$9.50 for 50 quarts.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO. SOLE AGENTS.

TIMELY TOPICS January 2nd, 1899.

The rush and turmoil attendant upon the approach of and during the holidays being over and peaceful quiet having once more settled, now is the time to consider the necessities of home.

In making out your list of goods to replenish the household stock, do not forget your wife when driving likes to feel perfectly safe as well as comfortable and up-to-date.

Nothing so detracts from the appearance of a horse as a shabby harness and equipment.

Nothing so attracts and adds to the appearance of a horse as a fine harness and equipment such as we are displaying.

We have received by the late steamer a full line of up-to-date Single and Double Harness, Buggy and Carriage Harness, Carriage Whips, Laprobes and Whips, Express Harness, Mule Team Harness, Dump Cart and Sherwood Steel Harness.

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